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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +29°C. Minimum 12°C.
Sun sets today at 6:25 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5:27 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 130

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1965. (SUNBULA 10, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Calls On Pakistan To Concede To Right Of Pakhtunistan

KABUL, September 1.—

KHAN Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the veteran leader of Pakhtunistan, yesterday said that further expansion and cementing of national unity were imperative if the national aspiration of Pakhtunistan were to be achieved. He said that if the people of Pakhtunistan succeeded in rebuilding their homeland, no one would be able to usurp their rights.

Speaking at a gathering of thousands of people in Ghazi Stadium on Pakhtunistan Day the 85-year-old Pakhtunistani leader said: "Other nations whose freedom movements were started long after that of Pakhtunistan have won their freedom through selflessness and by working toward a single goal. To achieve their aims the people of Pakhtunistan, too, must be prepared to make every possible sacrifice and tolerate all discomforts and tribulations."

Khan Abdul Ghaffar declared that Pakistan was created with the blood of the people of Pakhtunistan, but when Pakistan came into being its government refused to grant the right of Pakhtunistan. "We ask Pakistan nothing more than to concede the rights of the people of Pakhtunistan," he said.

He then asked whether this demand of the people of Pakhtunistan conformed to the tenets of Islam. While discussing the attitude of the government of Pakistan towards the people of Pakhtunistan, he said that the government was uprisings every right possessed by the people of Pakhtunistan. The Pakistan government was trying to isolate the people of Pakhtunistan from their homeland and they were being employed wherever there existed possibilities of bloodshed and destruction.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan declared that it was the policy of British colonialism to plant the seeds of discord among the people of Pakhtunistan, and to tear them apart. "The government of Pakistan," he pointed out, "is also following the same policy."

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said he did not wish to be called a "leader" but a servant of his people. The Khan said he was happy to notice in Afghanistan the feeling of amity and brotherhood.

Before delivering his speech at Ghazi Stadium he marched at the head of a large group of Pakhtunistanis residing in Kabul from Pakhtunistan Square to Ghazi Stadium. The large crowds of people on the way from Pakhtunistan Square to the stadium carried flags of Pakhtunistan and shouted slogans of "Long Live Pakhtunistan."

The flag-hoisting ceremony in Pakhtunistan square, performed by the Mayor of Kabul, was attended by some members of the royal family, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking civil and military officials and thousands of Kabul citizens. Groups of Pakhtunistani young men danced the national "Attan" around the fountain in the square.

Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul, in a speech said: "Our nation, which broke the chains of slavery 46 years ago and now enjoys the blessings of freedom, has been assured—as a result of His Majesty the King's initiative and the efforts made by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's government—of social justice and personal liberty under a democratic system and has become a free and progressive society."

He said that the only disturbing factor during the Independence

Day celebrations was that of grief felt over the privations of the people of Pakhtunistan. "The efforts made by this noble and enterprising nation to win freedom for the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent," he said, "have come to naught and they themselves have been suffering untold miseries over a period of 18 years in the grip of colonialism."

The Mayor said that the government and people of Afghanistan since Pakistan's emancipation have supported, with fraternal motives, the desire of the Pakhtunistani nation to be free and have employed every peaceful means to draw the attention of the Pakistan government towards the great blunder committed by it concerning the Pakhtunistani nation, and also to warn it against the dangers which its present policy could create for peace in this part of the world.

"Unfortunately, however," he added, "the struggle of the people of Pakhtunistan and the good offices of the governments of Afghanistan, directed as these were towards the promotion of the welfare of Pakhtunistan and Pakistan and of peace in this corner of the world, have yielded no results."

Recalling the decision of the Loya Jirgah of last year and the statements made by His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf during the Independence Day celebrations this year, the Mayor said that the government of Afghanistan could not remain disinterested in this subject.

"We wish," he said "that the government of Pakistan by learning a lesson from the bitter experiences of the past should abandon the colonial and destructive policy adopted by it concerning Pakhtunistan and, instead, by heeding the counsels of Afghanistan and Pakhtunistan, it should concede the right of our Pakhtunistani brethren to self-determination, which conforms to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the requirements of the present-day world."

At the ceremony in Ghazi Stadium, Mrs. Sakina Ziyar and Mrs. Turpaiky Rafiki Andar recited poems. Khan Mohammad Ayyoub Khan, President of the Provisional Council of Southern Pakhtunistan, in a speech said that the people of Pakhtunistan were determined to regain their freedom at all costs and it was for the Pakistan government to decide whether their rights were to be conceded to them or that the people of Pakhtunistan were to be forced into recovering them.

He added that after World War II, in addition to the fact that basic changes occurred in the balance of power in the world, very small nations also attained their freedom. "The Pakhtunistani nation," he said, "has no ill-will or hostility towards anyone. On the contrary, our aim is to rectify the wrong mentality displayed by the government of Pakistan towards the people of Pakhtunistan, which aims at eliminating politically and weakening naturally the eight million-strong nation of Pakhtunistan to the extent that it may never become a cause of concern to it in future."

The celebrations in Ghazi Stadium continued with dancing and athletic displays until midday.

Afghanistan, Pakhtunistan Leaders Await Ceremony



HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Court Minister Ali Mohammad and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at Pakhtunistan Square wait for the flag hoisting ceremony yesterday.

Pass Declaration On Nuclear-Free Latin America

MEXICO City, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—The Latin American Nuclearisation Conference yesterday unanimously approved a declaration of principles to be used as a basis for the draft treaty setting up a regional nuclear-free zone in Latin America.

The declaration was a compromise solution between two blocs at the conference. One group of nations, headed by Mexico, called for immediate approval of a preamble to a draft treaty while the others, headed by Brazil, stated that they did not wish it to commit themselves as yet to the text of a formal preamble.

The conference accepted a proposal that instead of being approved as a preamble, the text should be approved as a declaration of principles.

Thant To Try "New Efforts" To Ease Kashmir Fighting; Indian Troops Still Attack

UNITED NATIONS, September 1, (AP).—

THE United Nations announced Tuesday that Secretary-General U Thant "has in mind new efforts" to improve the ceasefire situation in Kashmir.

The deliberately vague announcement followed talks here between Thant and Australian Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo, Chief of the UN military observer group in India and Pakistan, the two countries fighting along the cease-fire line.

Thant had summoned Nimmo here for the talks. A UN spokesman said Nimmo left New York by plane Monday night and would arrive back at his Srinagar headquarters today.

The spokesman said: "The Secretary-General thoroughly reviewed the situation relating to the ceasefire in Kashmir with General Nimmo and has in mind new ef-

forts. It would not be helpful to disclose these efforts at this time."

Thant has had repeated conferences in recent days with the Pakistani Ambassador and the Indian Ambassador.

A New Delhi report says India claimed Tuesday it accounted for at least 127 Pakistanis trapped in the Uri Salient by two Indian forces attacking in Pakistani Kashmir.

The bodies of 62 Pakistanis have been counted in posts captured by the Indian army, an official spokesman said, adding that 51 Pakistanis are known to have been wounded and 14 captured at a cost of 14 Indian casualties.

The spokesman added 715 Pakistanis had been killed and 18 captured in two other major clashes outside the Uri Salient in the past 24 hours.

Fighting is still going on in the Salient east of Haji Pir Pass, the trapped Pakistanis main escape route which India captured, and it won't be known for some time whether most of the Pakistanis managed to escape, the spokesman said.

About 1,000 or more Pakistanis were reported in the Salient when the Indians started closing the trap Thursday with two attacks across the UN ceasefire line into Pakistani territory—one south from Uri and the other north from the Poonch sector.

The west-central Kashmir battleground is rugged terrain of 9,000 to 13,000 feet or more altitude and the troops find it slow going.

New Delhi made no effort Tuesday, as in the past, to convince the world it was after "infiltrators" or "guerrillas" in the Uri Salient. It called the fugitives "Pakistanis"—a clear indication that the fighting is between regular units of the Indian and Pakistan army.

An All India Radio correspondent, the only Newsmen permitted near the Uri Salient so far, reported there was bitter night fighting atop high peaks made slippery by constant rain.

He said Indian troops were about eight miles deep in Pakistani territory in his sector, one of three areas where the Indians have crossed the UN ceasefire line since August 15.

Soviet Delegate Replies To U.S. Weapons Ban Bid; Sees Problem In MLF Proposal

GENEVA, September 1, (DPA).—

SOVIET chief delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on Tuesday made his long-expected reply to the American proposal for the non-proliferation of atomic weapons, but failed to say clearly whether the USSR would be willing to accept it as a basis for negotiations.

He stressed that so far the question—most decisive for the Soviet Union—whether the U.S. proposal to ban the direct and indirect spread of nuclear arms extended to military alliances, had not been answered.

U.S. Chief Delegate, William C. Foster had said that the proposal would not block West Germany's access to these weapons.

Soviet delegate Tsarapkin warned the western powers against officially proclaiming non-proliferation of atomic arms and then, in practice, taking different action.

He said West Germany's "militaristic quarters" did not want to possess atomic weapons for reasons of prestige, but in order to carry out a concrete policy in Europe.

Tsarapkin, in this connection, mentioned the latest statements by former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and ex-Defence Minister Franz Joseph Strauss.

The Soviet chief delegate

launched heavy attacks on the Americans, whom he accused of having systematically built a circle of bases around the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

He suggested that the Disarmament Conference discuss ways leading to the abolition of military bases in other countries and the withdrawal of foreign troops from these countries.

Foster emphasised that the U.S. proposal expressly prevented a non-nuclear nation getting direct or indirect access to atomic arms. It provided for the non-nuclear states to pledge not to produce such arms.

Regarding the question whether the planned NATO atomic force (MLF) would enable West Germany to put "a finger on the atomic trigger", Foster said this was not a topic fit for discussion at the current conference. West Germany would have the same stature in the MLF as, for instance, Italy or Holland, he stressed.

FACTS ABOUT AFGHAN TEXTILE CO.

PRESS At a Glance

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KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1965

Value Of Votes

People throughout Afghanistan are going to the polls to elect members of the Meshirano Jirga (House of the Elders). This is a new experience for them and the procedures they have to go through are by themselves of great educative value. Among those who vote there may be persons who do not know why they are voting, but we are convinced that the casting of the ballot itself provides a great opportunity for them to understand the meaning and importance of their votes. They will soon realize that their vote stands for something and that it can either help a candidate to win a seat in Parliament or lead to his defeat. Elections are the very essence of democracy for no other process can provide a better opportunity for political education.

Altogether about 3,000 persons are standing as candidates for the two Houses of Parliament. To choose the best among them to occupy no more than about 300 seats in both Houses is no easy task. Even educated and enlightened groups in our society have been finding it difficult to convince all the voters to vote only for the most deserving candidates. Many forces are at work and many interests are involved. We are however confident that the efforts of those seeking to elect a representative Parliament composed of men of high calibre will not be ineffective.

We are working against time and the tasks we have to accomplish are difficult and perhaps the most trying in our recent history. They call for wisdom, prudence and courage. It is not only for a few of our top leaders to guide the country. Each one of us conscious of the great value of this opportunity can become a positive force. Talking with the people in their own language and telling them about the significance of their vote is the duty of all the educated and enlightened groups in the country and we hope none of us will fail to do his bit in this national cause.

The following is the first part of the Afghan Textile Company's comments on an article by Maiwand which appeared in the issues of July 6, 7 and 8. The second part of the company's reply will appear tomorrow.

Our attention has been drawn to an article by Maiwand published in three parts in the KABUL TIMES on July 6, 7 and 8. The writer has claimed to make some objective statements and give some facts. But we regret that his views are devoid of objectivity. Moreover, such articles, having a local aspect, should be published in Dari or Paktu for enlightening Afghan readers on such matters rather than in English in standard number of Afghan readers. But as the article was published in English, we are obliged to answer it in English.

Generally speaking, Maiwand's views can be summarized as follows:

1. Technically speaking the Gulbahar Textile Factory is a show-piece.

2. The cost price of construction material in Afghanistan is 33 per cent higher than elsewhere. Why did not the company make research and efforts to find substitutes?

3. The level of technical know-how is very low among the textile workers. Why couldn't the company raise the technical know-how of its workers through training courses inside and outside the country?

4. Workers leave the mills in the season of agricultural activities due to lower textile wages.

5. The heavy burden of foreign experts' salaries. Why has the Textile Company borne all this heavy expenditure and why did it not train Afghan specialists?

6. Special protection of "infant industry" should be dealt with cautiously for fear of political corruption.

Before replying to the above points, we wish to underline that any criticism or judgment should be made impartially and bearing in mind the conditions prevailing at the time and at the place. If we take into consideration conditions in a developing country like Afghanistan, we can say that one of the greatest achievements of the country has made was the establishment and development of the Textile Company.

The critic should not ignore the conditions prevailing in Afghanistan 30 or 40 years ago. There was no proper social or political organization. Life was not safe. The government's powers were not separated. Independent judiciary, guaranteeing life and property, did not exist. Consequently, people did not have confidence in the government and so used to bury and hide their funds.

These conditions prevailed in this country for centuries. On the other hand, Western Europe com-

pleted economic and industrial expansion after the period of industrial revolution, enforcement of effective law and order and creation of powerful judiciary for protection of individual rights. When the people there were assured that their life and property was safe, they started extensive industrial and commercial enterprises and expanded their influence and authority in all parts of the world.

We should not forget that the well organized and stable government which brought about internal security in Afghanistan 37 years ago was that of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah. It was for the first time in Afghanistan that the way was paved for establishment of free private enterprises in banking, industrial and economic spheres and people began to have confidence in such enterprises. So, Bank-e Milli Afghan was established in 1933 and began to follow several aims, such as commercial organization, expansion of export trade, creation of banking facilities, establishment of factories and expansion of agriculture for industrial consumption as well as exporting. The details about the activities of Bank-e Milli in all spheres will be very lengthy and so we are only discussing here its industrial activities.

Bank-e Milli started industrial activities immediately after its establishment. In 1935, it introduced cotton cultivation in the northern parts of the country and also established cotton gins, pressing factories and oil mills. In 1934, it had already prepared and submitted the project of the Puli-Khumri Textile Factory. In 1935, the work was started on this factory. In 1937, the Baghlan Sugar Factory was established.

Despite numerous difficulties resultant of World War II, the Puli-Khumri Textile Factory started functioning in 1942. All these steps were taken simultaneously. The aim of expansion of industry has always been followed. Although World War II brought matters to a standstill, post-war plans were always under contemplation and as soon as the war ended, the spinning machinery at Puli-Khumri was enhanced by 15,000 spindles in 1952. In 1950, we had already taken up the project of the larger textile factory at Gulbahar as well as further expansion of the weaving section at Puli-Khumri and its other annexes.

Unfortunately, certain unforeseen events occurred, resulting in closing the border and we had to find new routes for importing equipment. But in face of all such unfavourable conditions, the expanded factory at Puli-Khumri and the Gulbahar Textile Factory started production in 1958 and 1960, respectively. At the same time, investments in the Jangalak Metal Factory and Sarobi Hydroelectric Power Station began to fructify.

Finally, we wish to point out that free enterprises have proved to be successful here in every respect and if optimism, confidence and impartiality prevail and they will certainly prove more useful in the future as well.

U.S. QUEST FOR NEW METHODS OF FINANCING GETS IMF SUPPORT

The U.S. backed quest for new ways to finance future Western world growth without jeopardizing the American dollar in the process drew firm support Sunday from the largest grouping of states next to the United Nations.

The 101-member International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided the encouragement. Its annual report also underscored problems U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler faces in Europe this week in getting a consensus on means to settle accounts among nations as the United States succeeds in balancing its payments to the rest of the world.

"In that event," the IMF said, "the environment in which international payments have taken place for more than a decade would be fundamentally changed."

That change would build up largely at the expense of the dollar through American aid, loans, investments and general backing it would dry up freely usable reserves and limit additions to the amount of newly-

produced gold available for monetary use or backing.

The report underlined the fact that there isn't enough gold—old or new—to go around now or in the foreseeable future.

Western world gold production in 1964 was a record \$1.4 billion calculated at the U.S. official rate of \$35 dollars an ounce. During the year the Soviets sold gold worth \$330 million making a total of \$1.73 billion available.

But industry, the arts and hoarders absorbed well over half of the 1964 addition. Leaving only \$725 million in gold for monetary use and IMF and other international transactions.

The fund calculated world reserves of monetary gold outside the U.S.S.R. People's Republic of China and their other Eastern Bloc countries at about \$43 billion.

The Fund report recognised the achievements and the potential dangers in the United States and United Kingdom contributions toward keeping trade moving, set-

It is surprising how the writer calls Gulbahar technically a show-piece in face of the fact that its present output provides clothing for 40 per cent of the inhabitants of this country and work and means of subsistence for thousands of workers and their families. From the viewpoint of being comprehensive and modern, there is no example of such a factory in Asia and even in certain European countries. And in 1953, when the order for this factory was passed, there were only eight such factories in Europe. The critic does not explicitly say from which technical aspect it is a show-piece, so that we could refute his allegation. Apparently, the aim is to find fault and ignore services.

Our attention has also been drawn to another criticism which says that the Textile Company should seek profit not by leaving the public but by raising the standards of their productivity. The critic has ignored the fact that the Textile Company has derived profit by raising the standard of productivity and good management. We are, of course, aware of its shortcomings and don't claim to be fully perfect but if we judge on the basis of the prevailing standard of performance in Afghanistan we dare say that the organisation and management of the Textile Company is far above any other organisation in Afghanistan.

Furthermore, the Textile Company was established 29 years ago and started production after seven years and has not paid any dividend to its shareholders for 21 years. A dividend of not more than 5 per cent has been paid during eight years only. The rest of the profit has been added to the reserve fund and invested in further development of textile and other industries. Output of textiles has increased from 700,000 metres in 1943 to 56 million metres today.

Moreover, the Textile Company has not raised the sale prices of the textile produced in the Puli-Khumri Factory for the last 15 years and prices of Gulbahar Factory's textiles have also remained unchanged for the last five years, whereas prices of all commodities and foodstuffs including the prices of sugar, gasoline, cement, vegetable oil, electricity, coal, etc. have registered increases several times; and the price of cotton (which accounts for 32 per cent of the cost price of textiles) has also cost raised by 45 per cent during the last four years.

Finally, we wish to point out that free enterprises have proved to be successful here in every respect and if optimism, confidence and impartiality prevail and they will certainly prove more useful in the future as well.

thing accounts, and providing additional reserves for further economic expansion, but at the expense of the dollar and the pound. The IMF also appeared to go along with President Johnson's call for the nations to "move ahead—carefully and deliberately"—to assure satisfactory future performance of the system.

But the report stopped just short of endorsing the President's stated belief that the work of determining how best to keep moving ahead should proceed "without delay."

On this point the multi-national group said: "While there is wide agreement that there is no urgent need for additional national liquidity (ready means to settle accounts), the situation could alter if the United States succeeds in its programme to eliminate its payments deficit."

The report concluded, however, that "even if there is no need for immediate action, it is nonetheless important...to advance toward an

Monday's Anis and Islah carried photos of U.S. astronauts Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad, who landed safely after their eight-day space flight.

Islah in its editorial said that the modern buildings in the exhibition grounds should not be confined for use only during the Jeshan celebrations, but the ministries and other departments concerned should make use of them during the rest of the year too. The camps, which have been built at great expense, can be used as clubs.

All ministries and governmental or semi-governmental organisations need clubs so that during the weekends their staff can spend a few hours there with their families in relaxation.

The same issue of Islah carried a letter to the editor suggesting that government officials and students should wear uniforms. No doubt everybody has a sense of competition and everyone wishes to be well-dressed and well-nourished, said the letter. This sense of competition is especially keen among the students, and some students, because of their poor clothes, leave school. Government officials have the same sense of competition, and sometimes it creates bad feelings among them.

The letter suggested that a co-operative should be established to provide to government officials locally made suits, overcoats, shirts and shoes at reasonable rates. Government officials should be obliged to wear these uniforms during working hours.

Monday's Anis in its editorial said that with the opening of the new Ariana Cinema the need of the Kabul people for a modern movie theatre has been more or less met. But in order to ensure that our people appreciate foreign films better they should be dubbed in our own language.

Pakhtunistan Day on Tuesday was marked by colourful ceremonies throughout Afghanistan. All the premier dailies carried illustrated articles on Pakhtunistan and also photos of Pakhtunistan leaders, including Khan Abdul Chahar Khan, who has been in Afghanistan for the last nine months.

Anis in one of its articles entitled "Eight Million Pakhtunistanis Want Freedom" said yesterday that with the help of technology men are trying to play with the earth and the sky and at the same time are making efforts to find means for their prosperity. One of the main obstacles in the way of man's prosperity has been and still is the denial of the right of self-determination to some people in certain parts of the world.

In many Asian, African and Latin American countries the campaign to break the yoke of colonialism began long ago and most of them reached their ultimate goal and achieved their legitimate right to self-determination and national sovereignty.

Pakhtunistan, which from the geographical, cultural, religious and traditional points of view, is very close to Afghanistan has been struggling for self-determination. Its people have made tremendous sacrifices and are still determined to make sacrifices to achieve the right to self-determination.

People To Free S. Vietnam, Says N. Vietnam Minister

HONG KONG, Sept. 1. (Reuter). North Vietnam's Prime Minister said yesterday that the people of Vietnam were determined to "liberate South Vietnam" even if the struggle took many years, according to the North Vietnam news agency.

The premier spoke at a meeting to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

Foreign Services, Western Music

Arabic Programme:
2:30-3:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band
Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 777 Kcs on 62 m band

English Programme:
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band
Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 47775 Kcs on 62 m band.

German Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. AST 15225 Kcs news, commentary, talks on Af on 19 m band.
Afghanistan, and Afghan and Western music.

Foreign language programmes include local and international
Daily from 1:05-1:30 p.m. on WESTERN MUSIC
short wave 41 m band
Daily except Fridays 10:40 to 10:55 p.m. Western dance music on medium-wave only.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Khost-Kabul
Arrival-0955
Herat, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival-1530
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615
Kabul-Kost

Departure-0730
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830

P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1145

AERO-FLIGHT
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow
Departure-1030
T M A

Berut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

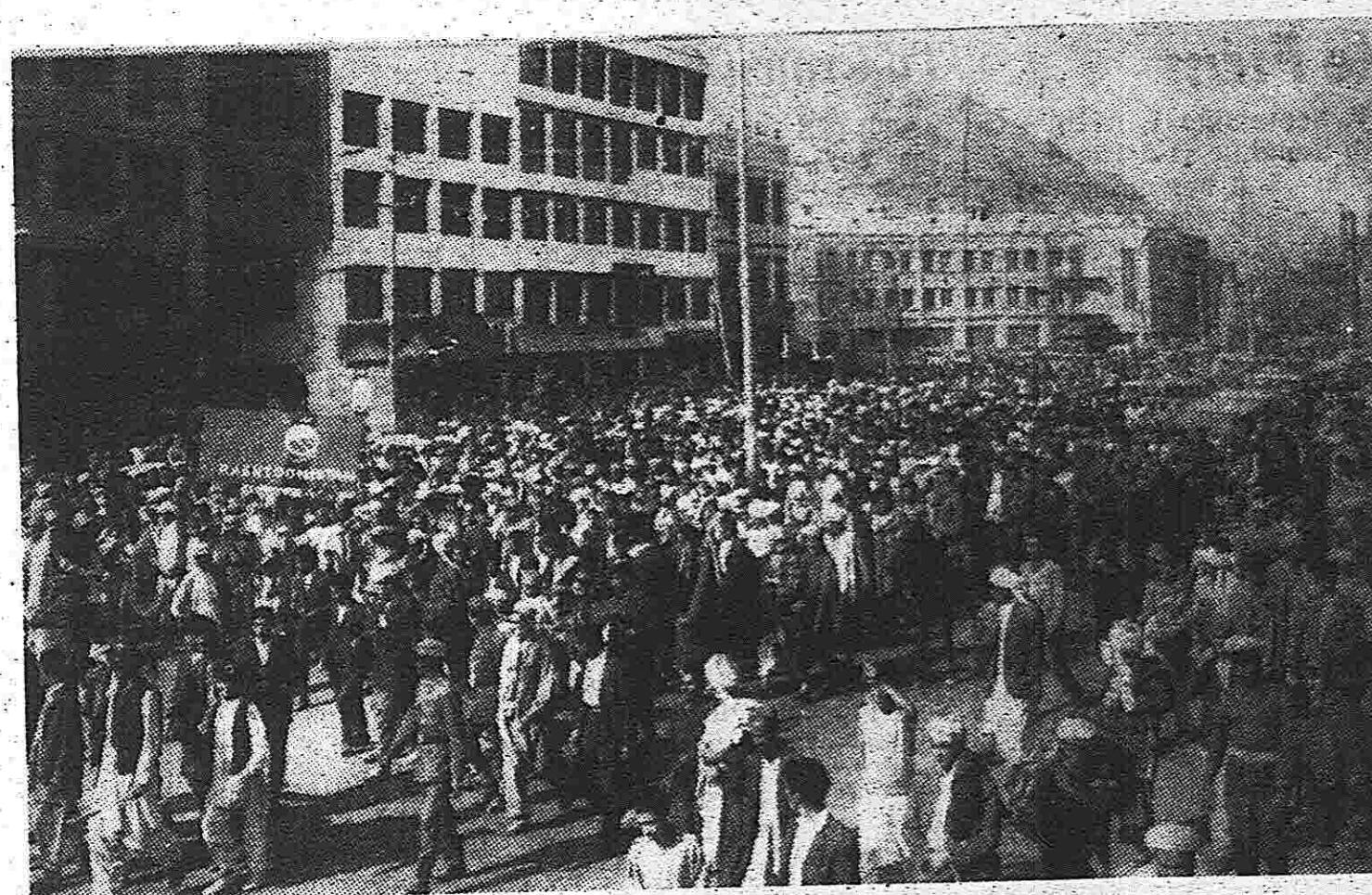
Important Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-211 22
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24588
New Clinic	24272
O'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
	20703
	20502
	20413
Bakhtar News Agency	21771
Afghan National Bank	22319
Airport	
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Shourie Freres	20992
	22338
	22501
Lufthansa	
Aeroflot	22300
ASTCO	20550-21504
TWA	22255
P I A	22155-22855-22866
CSA	21092
KLM	20897
Iranian Airways	24714-21405
Indian Airlines	22527
BOAC	20220

Pharmacies

Iqbal	Phone No. 22743
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Mortaza	Phone No. 20583
Nawli	Phone No. 20587
Roshan	Phone No. 22649
Shafa	Phone No. 20536
Sanayi	Phone No. 20539
Shari-Now	Phone No. 20079

Thousands March To Stadium On Pakhtunistan Day



To mark Pakhtunistan Day, thousands of people marched in demonstration yesterday morning from Pakhtunistan Square to Ghazi Stadium where Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, veteran Pakhtunistani leader, delivered a long speech. (See also page 1).

Improved Communications Envisaged For Badakhshan In Third Plan, Says Sherzai

By Our Own Correspondent



Nessar Ahmad Sherzai

has not prospered recently for two reasons, he says. When opium was banned one of the main crops of the high plateau region was lost. "We are still far from bridging these gaps in the economy", Sherzai admitted but some attention has been paid to the problem.

There are three possible ways of improving access to Badakhshan under consideration, Sherzai said. One is to macadamise the road through Kara Kamar, Atan Jalaw, and Keshem. A second route would be a road through Argo and Dara-m to Keshem. This would be shorter than the first road.

The third possibility is a road from Jurn, Hazrat Saied, Kram and Munjan ending in Rabat in the Janisher. The latter would be advantageous first because it would cut the distance by more than 150 kilometres from Faizabad to Kabul. Second it could be a year round, all weather road.

Third it would pass through areas where prospectors have recently found new mines as well as been where lapis lazuli has been mined for years. The road, Sherzai said, would draw the people of Kabul and Badakhshan closer together and thus increase trade and contact.

The economy of the province

come first and then building a democracy may be emphasised. A power plant at Barak on the Kokcha River and a cutting and polishing plant for lapis lazuli are planned.

The rural development department has launched two projects. One in Ishkashem and the other in Jurn. Through these projects irrigation will be expanded and improved seeds and types of plants suitable to this area will be popularised.

Sherzai has served as Badakhshan's governor for over three years. Before that he was an official for 27 years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during which he worked in various departments and at diplomatic posts in Ankara and Baghdad.

U.S. Quest

(Contd. from page 2)

international consensus regarding both the major objective of liquidity policy and the broad nature of the techniques to achieve these objectives.

That's about what President Johnson and Secretary Fowler said. Fowler hoped to achieve in Western Europe's financial capitals on this trip.

Fowler left on his mission with hopes of getting a general understanding on how best to agree on what will take the place of the dollars the United States hopes to keep at home, by the time International Monetary Fund members gather in Washington for their annual meeting late this month.

For instance, the latest fashion for women in Paris is to wear men's trousers. There trousers (should we call them jeans?) are loose and open in front and sometimes they are tight.

With the male style hair-cuts, which is virtually a crew-cut, those women who wear these trousers look as manly as their male partners.

This is a kind of half way meeting ground between men and women. There is no competition between men and women. The trend is towards unity. This man-woman unity beginning from a place like Paris—which is the capital of world fashion—can of course have international repercussions.

During my two-month stay in France I spent several week-ends in Germany. In Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg, which is in the German Federal Republic, people are more casually dressed than in Strasbourg, France. Coming back to philosophy I should say that in France everything—from journalism to falling in love—has a philosophy.

French Struggle For Individualism In Their Fashions

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

All cats, say the French, look grey in the dark. So do Frenchmen from Afghanistan.

France is one of those countries where individualism always overshadows every possible sphere of life. Social, economic and cultural life cannot of course escape this philosophy, but even politics is subservient to it. No wonder, Rousseau's home country is, politically speaking, always in a turmoil because of individualistic tendencies.

In this sense, was not even the French Revolution of 1789 ultimately a struggle for individualism? In fact every cry for liberty is a cry for individualism.

I am writing this article while sitting in a big restaurant. I have a seat in a corner. I can see everyone. On my right there is a big window through which I can see the passers-by on the main road. It is June 11 and the sky after several days of incessant rain has cleared. People, for a change, after several days of hardship, are quite at ease—as if they have never been at ease before. As I look round with a deep sense of discovering something special about the people within and outside the restaurant, I find that everyone has something distinct about him.

The beard is one sign of distinction. Not that all have beards. Far from it. But I find that there are more bearded people in France than in any other country I have visited in my life.

The outstanding feature of beards in France is that every beard has a style of its own. One man has allowed the hair on the jaw to grow right up to his cheeks. To add attraction, he wears silver ear-rings. Another has little islands of hair on his visage. A third has stripes of hair on his face.

A few days ago the New York Times in its international edition published from Paris wrote about Frenchmen's clothes. This information was actually provided by the government of France. Men in France, said the report, spend more on their clothes than women. They are as conscious of their appearance as women.

I have visited the University of Strasbourg several times. There I have gone to the university's restaurant, called Gallia, very often to eat on a provisional student's admission card. What I observed there was that at least 90 per cent of the students wore neckties. They are so tidy and spick and span that I had to have an extra hair-cut so that I was not conspicuous.

Talking of fashion, while Frenchmen are very careful of their clothes, French women are gradually taking to strange styles conspicuous.

For instance, the latest fashion for women in Paris is to wear men's trousers. There trousers (should we call them jeans?) are loose and open in front and sometimes they are tight.

With the male style hair-cuts, which is virtually a crew-cut, those women who wear these trousers look as manly as their male partners.

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Twenty-Two Afghan Students Leave For U.S.A.



Last Saturday, 22 American Field Service students from Afghanistan took off from Kabul Airport for the United States. They, along with 3,000 young persons from many countries throughout the world, will spend a year in America studying in American high schools and living with American families in various small cities and towns.

Nasser Hints Soviet Leaders To Visit UAR Next Year: Calls Unity Struggle Firm

MOSCOW, September 1, (AP).—PRESIDENT Nasser of the United Arab Republic said Tuesday night: "We await the Soviet leaders at the beginning of next year."

Nasser made the remark in a toast at a reception in his honour at the Kremlin. It seemed to mean that two or more of his hosts would be visiting the UAR in 1966, but Nasser did not mention any names or give any other details.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Soviet President Anastas I. Mikoyan were among those at the reception. It was held on the eve of Nasser's departure after a five-day visit in the Soviet capital. Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev visited UAR in May of 1964.

According to Tass, Nasser said: "Probably most firm at the present time is the struggle for Arab unity. Now for the first time this struggle has been filled with progressive content which confronted it with a united aggressive front of colonialism and reaction."

Nasser also mentioned the enemies of unity "who are opposed to the disappearance of the artificial frontiers dividing the peoples of the Arab nation. These frontiers help the colonialists to dominate, using the motto 'divide and rule'."

Speaking of Israel, Nasser emphasised that "the setting up of Israel is a manifestation of aggressive racism, used by colonialism for establishing in the centre of the Arab world a base which prevents the reunification of the Arab nation, creates a threat to its security and diverts its strength to repel a danger instead of directing it in the interests of peaceful economic construction."

Earlier at a friendship meeting Mikoyan pointed out that the UAR and the other independent states of Asia and Africa "by their struggle for peace and freedom of the peoples, against the policy of aggression, feudal and capitalist exploitation, are striking a telling blow at international imperialism, weakening and shaking it."

This, Mikoyan emphasised, is great assistance and support for the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world."

Speaking about Vietnam, Mikoyan said, "The only possible basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem is strict observance of the 1954 Geneva agreements, the ending of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the withdrawal of all the armed forces of the United States and its allies from South Vietnam, evacuation of American armaments, and permitting the Vietnamese people themselves to decide its fate."

Mikoyan said that imperialists

are taking advantage of the economic difficulties of which the developing countries have quite a few.

"Facts show", Mikoyan said, "that these economic difficulties can be successfully overcome when states boldly carry out radical reforms, mobilise their internal potential and adopt a policy of equal and mutually beneficial co-operation with all, including socialist countries."

Mikoyan stressed that the Soviet Union is "resolutely opposed to the use of economic levers for interference in the affairs of other countries, in their domestic and foreign policy."

Speaking about the United Nations, Mikoyan stressed that "it was time to make the composition of leading bodies conform to the weight and role of Afro-Asian countries in the international arena, to ensure worthy representation of Afro-Asian countries in the election of leading U.N. bodies."

Speaking of the second Conference of Afro-Asian countries scheduled for November, Mikoyan quoted the words of Lenin who emphasised as early as 1917 that Russia "geographically, economically and historically belongs not only to Europe but also to Asia."

Mikoyan declared that the Soviet Union "makes a big contribution to the liberation struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples, came out and comes out in support of the convocation of the Second Conference of Afro-Asian countries and on its part will exert all efforts for its successful work."

Afghanistan Gets U.S. Mars Picture

KABUL, Sept. 1.—U.S. President Johnson has sent a close-up picture of Mars taken by Mariner 4 to His Majesty the King.

In a telegram His Majesty has thanked the U.S. President for the picture and has congratulated him on the successful eight-day space flight by U.S. astronauts Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad.

U.S. Denies Bribe Attempt On Singapore's Premier

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—The U.S. State Department Tuesday denied that the United States had ever offered Lee Kuan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister, a \$3 million bribe. The department spokesman was commenting on statements made by Lee in a Singapore interview. The Prime Minister alleged that the Central Intelligence Agency had been involved.

Constantine Calls Former Premiers To Crown Council

ATHENS, Sept. 1, (Reuters).—The royal court announced Tuesday that all former Greek Prime Ministers have been summoned to attend today's crown council meeting called by King Constantine in still another effort to solve his country's six-week-old political crisis.

It was still not known whether George Papandreou, the former Prime Minister whose resignation sparked the crisis would take part in the crown council.

Papandreou, 77, the popular figure who heads the Centre Union Party, said Monday night he would not attend the crown council meetings if the two men who followed him as Prime Minister were present as former Premiers. He was available for comment Tuesday.

Papandreou is the leading figure in the crisis which started with his resignation after King Constantine blocked him from taking over the Defence Ministry in addition to the premiership.

Kabul Times Editor Goes On 2-Week German Tour

KABUL, Sept. 1.—S. Khalil, Editor of the Kabul Times, left Kabul on Tuesday for a two-week tour of West Germany at the invitation of the West German government.

During his stay there he will visit newspaper offices and publishing houses.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 1.—At the invitation of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany a delegation of educationists left for West Berlin yesterday morning to attend a seminar on technical school administration. The six-week seminar was scheduled to begin today.

The members of the team include Ghulam Dastagir, Chief of the Institute of Industrial Management; Muzammil Nalan, Director of the School of Art; Mohammad Saleh Aminyar, Director of the School of Mechanics in Khost; and Gul Mohammad, Assistant Director of the School of Mechanics in Kandahar.

KABUL, Sept. 1.—Abdul Samad Saleem, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, left Kabul for Bangkok yesterday. He has been invited by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to attend preparatory meetings for the Conference on Industrialising Asia, scheduled to be held in Manila next December. The meetings will be held at the ECAFE headquarters in Bangkok from September 2 to 12.

KABUL, Sept. 1.—Members of the Afghan Boy Scouts' Association, led by Sayyed Mustapha Munawary, a student of the Institute of Industrial Management, who had gone to Pakistan at the invitation of the Pakistan Boy Scouts' Association for training in the "Wood Badge" course, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Jirgah Held In Peshawar

KABUL, Sept. 1.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a large jirgah, in which Arbab Sikander Khan, Arbab Saifurrahman, Mehdi Shah Mehdi, Akorji, Afzal Bangush, Arbab Attaulla and Shah Mohammad Mezhi took part, was recently held at Chowk-Yadgar in Peshawar city.

Speeches were delivered on the Pakhtun people's right of self-determination and the jirgah asked the Pakistan government to concede the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan and to give them a chance of deciding their own future.

The report added that the meeting condemned the attitude of the Pakistan government and ended amid shouts of "Long Live Pakhtunistan".

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film STATE FAIR.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film SAYONARA with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4, 5, 7 p.m. Tajiki film

SALAM-I-BAHAR.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

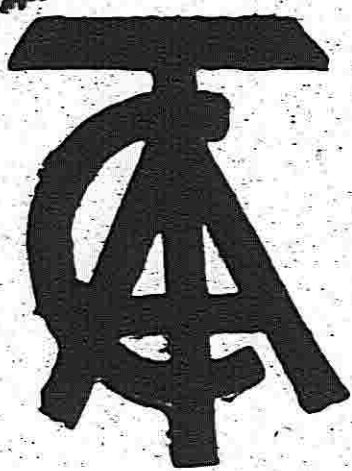
At 2, 5, 6:30, p.m. Russian film CRANES ARE FLYING with Tajiki translation.

CAR FOR SALE

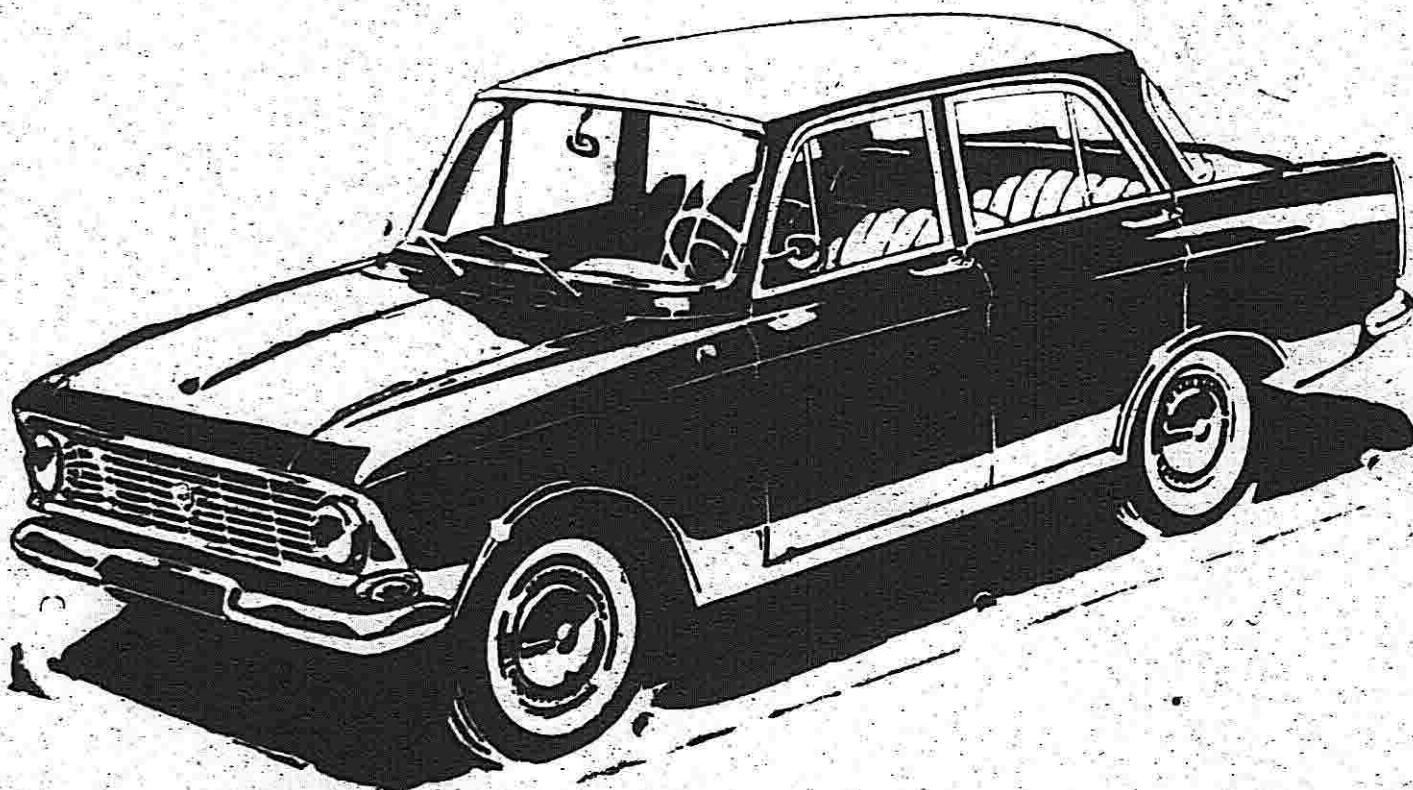
One Lancia car for sale. Good condition. Price 800 dollars. Telephone 23676, Dr. Kamal after 5 p.m.

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distances on roads of any profile and condition. The roomy luggage compartment will take care of the needs of the most exacting motorist, and the collapsible backs of the front seats provide comfortable

sleeping facilities en route. V/O "Autoexport" 32 Somlenskaya-Sennaya, Moscow G-200, USSR.

Or, Commercial Attache Of USSR Embassy in Kabul.



TO ATHENS, PRAGUE, WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A.

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CZA

MONDAY: ATHENS

PRAGUE

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